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NOTES ON VERMONT BRYOPHYTES—1906.

By A. J. GROUT.

Although the flowering plants and ferns of Mt. Mansfield have been carefully studied and listed, the bryophyte flora has received less attention. Mr. C. G. Pringle, who first explored this region with thoroughness, collected many mosses and hepatics, but it was his custom to collect only fruiting plants. Mrs. Britton, Dr. Evans, Dr. Kennedy and myself, have done some collecting of bryophytes on the mountain and in its vicinity.

This season it was my pleasure to attend the meeting of the Vermont Botanical Club on the mountain and to spend a week on the summit, engaged chiefly in collecting mosses.

Dr. Kennedy had previously reported *Tayloria tenuis*, but I came upon such quantities of it as to be able to supply Prof. Holzinger with enough for his Musci Acrocarpi Bor.-Am. and have an abundant supply left. It grew along the banks of a little rivulet into which the Summit House sewer discharges, but far enough down so that it was not offensive. *Schistostega* is abundant in the deep clefts in overhanging rocks on the northeast side of the mountain, below a point in the road about a quarter of a mile from the hotel. I also found it in a crevice about ten feet to the left of the cave in the north face of the "Nose." These high, damp, creviced north-facing cliffs of the "Nose," near the hotel, are an ideal collecting place for rare and interesting mosses. Here *Swartzia montana* is very fine and abundant and fruits freely; in damp crevices in overhanging rocks is an abundance of *Amphidium Lapponicum*. In the deepest, darkest, and dampest clefts was a limited supply of *Rhabdoweisia denticulata* and *Cynodontium gracilescens*. On the wet soil at the base of overhanging cliffs is a variety of *Plagiothecium denticulatum* near var. *obtusifolium*; with this and in similar places was an abundance of *Pohlia cruda*, mostly sterile. In spots similar to those mentioned last is an Amblystegium which I made *A. vacillans*. On these cliffs *Andreaea petrophila* is abundant and fruits freely. While abundant on rocks all about the summit, it seems not to fruit to any great extent on the more exposed portions of the mountain.

I thought I had some knowledge of *Pohlia nutans*, but here I found it so variable that I collected it a dozen times, thinking each time that I had something different from the previous collections. If any one with the species-making instinct, like that which has recently dealt with Thorn Apples and Violets, ever takes hold of *Pohlia nutans*, I tremble for the result. There were large robust forms and small slender forms, forms with small capsules and forms with large capsules, forms with seta long and slender and others with seta short, forms with leaves typical and others with lower leaves shortly oblong-ovate and rather short acuminate. One form common on the summit in wet places, such as the edge of rain pools, resembles the form described by Mr. Dixon in his notes under this species. This fruits rather sparingly, but certainly is paroicous. Sterile specimens have been issued by Prof. Holzinger in his Musci Acrocarpi Bor.-Am. as *Webera commutata*.

Hypnum stramineum is abundant in bogs on and near the summit of the mountain, and associated with it, in the bog back of the house, I found *Dicranum Bonjeani*, which is also distributed in Prof. Holzinger's sets. *Plagiothecium elegans* grew nearly out of reach in the "Snow Cave." near the "Lips." *Bryum pseudotriquetrum* was collected by Mr. Stewart H. Burnham beside the road near the summit.

Species New to the State from Other Localities.

Andreaea Rothii W. & M. Jamaica, Frank Dobbin, com. S. H. Burnham. *Mnium cinclidioides* (Blytt.) Hueben. In a slow mountain brook with Fontinalis, Newfane.

Philonotis Muhlenbergii (Schwaegr.) Brid. Brookline. There is also a specimen of this moss in the collections of Columbia University from Jonesville. The perigonal leaves of this species are erect, lanceolate and acute, with the costa percurrent in the inner leaves. In *P. fontana* the perigonal leaves are spreading, broadly triangular-ovate, the inner often obtuse and rounded at apex,

Pohlia prolifera (Lindb.) Correns. On Newfane Hill, fruiting.

Amblystegium vacillans Sulliv. and *Plagiothecium elegans* (Hook.) Schimp., mentioned above, are also new to the state. A species of *Ditrichum*, believed by Dr. Best and myself to be new, was collected in good condition and in considerable quantity on Newfane Hill.

Additional Localities for Rare or Interesting Species.

Anacamptodon splachnoides. Knothole in apple tree, Newfane.

Barbula convoluta on old brick, Newfane. On limekiln waste, Stratton.

Pohlia cruda is abundant in cool, moist ravines and crevices of cool, shaded cliffs in Newfane, and probable throughout the state. It fruits infrequently, but may be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the very long and narrow areolation.

Rhabdoweisia denticulata. North-facing cliffs, Newfane Hill. Of the specimens from this locality Dr. Best says: "The *Rhabdoweisia* has the leaves of *fugax* but the peristome is that of *denticulata*. It is probably Boulay's *R. fugax subdenticulata* which Limpricht refers to *denticulata*. My own opinion is that both are forms of one and the same specific type and represent the extremes of a series, and yours is an intermediate form."

NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE VII.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Parts 224 and 226 of Engler & Prantl Pflanzenfamilien were received in May and October, 1906. They include the following orders: *Spiridentaceæ*, *Lepyrodoniaceæ*, *Pleurophascaceæ*, *Neckeraceæ* and *Lembophyllaceæ*; including twenty-three genera having species in North America of which the following are found within the limits of the United States:

Pirea Card. Bull. Soc. bot. Belg. 32: 175. 1893.